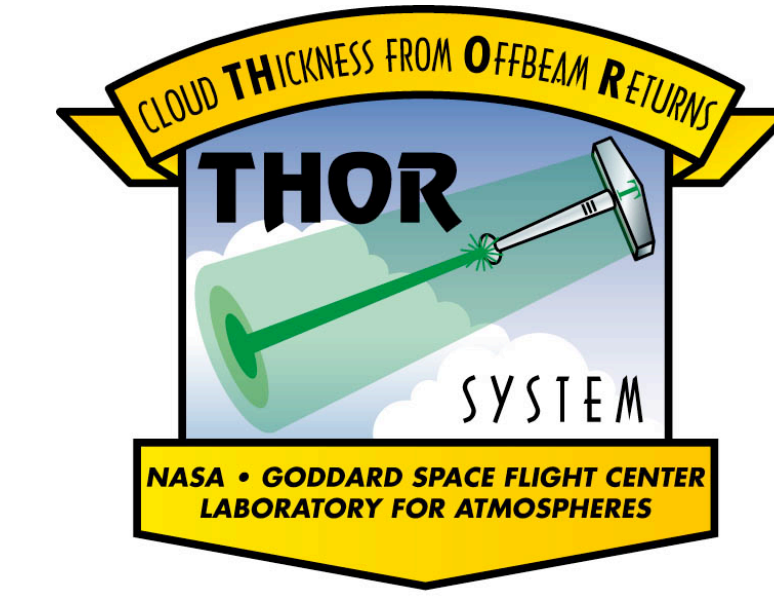


# THOR Cloud Thickness from Offbeam Lidar Returns

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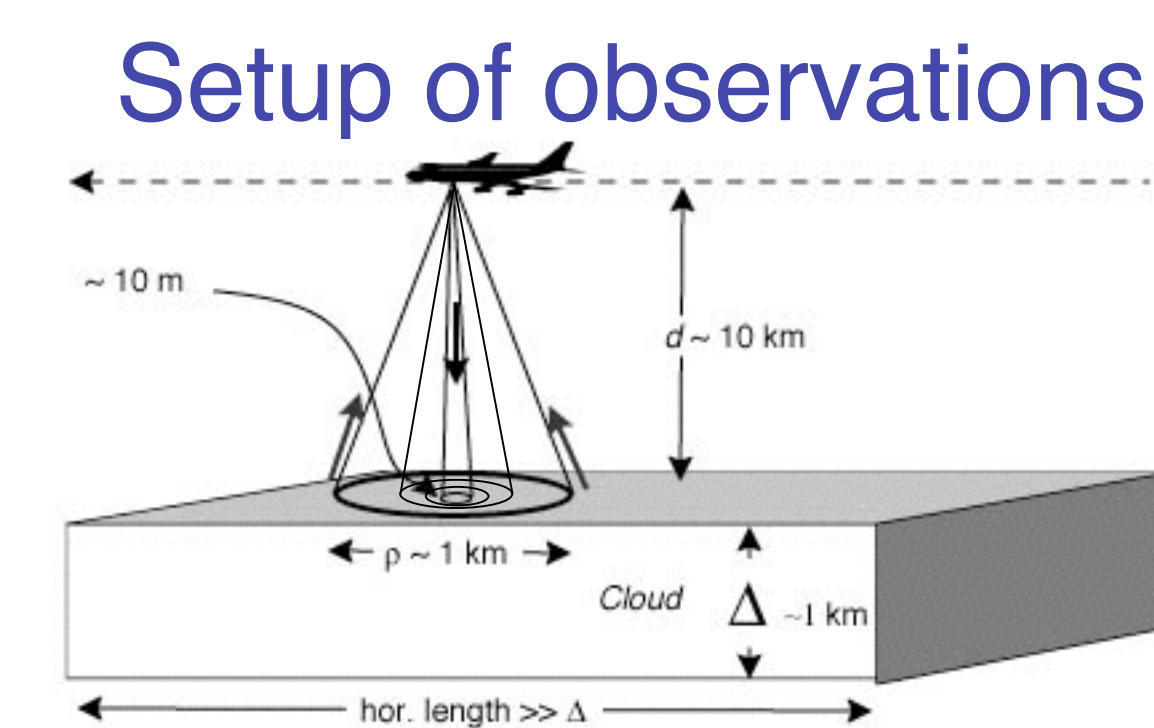
## Introduction

Lidar pulses penetrate clouds only up to  $\tau \approx 2$ , as distinct laser pulse spreads into a diffuse halo that lies outside the narrow field-of-view of conventional lidars.

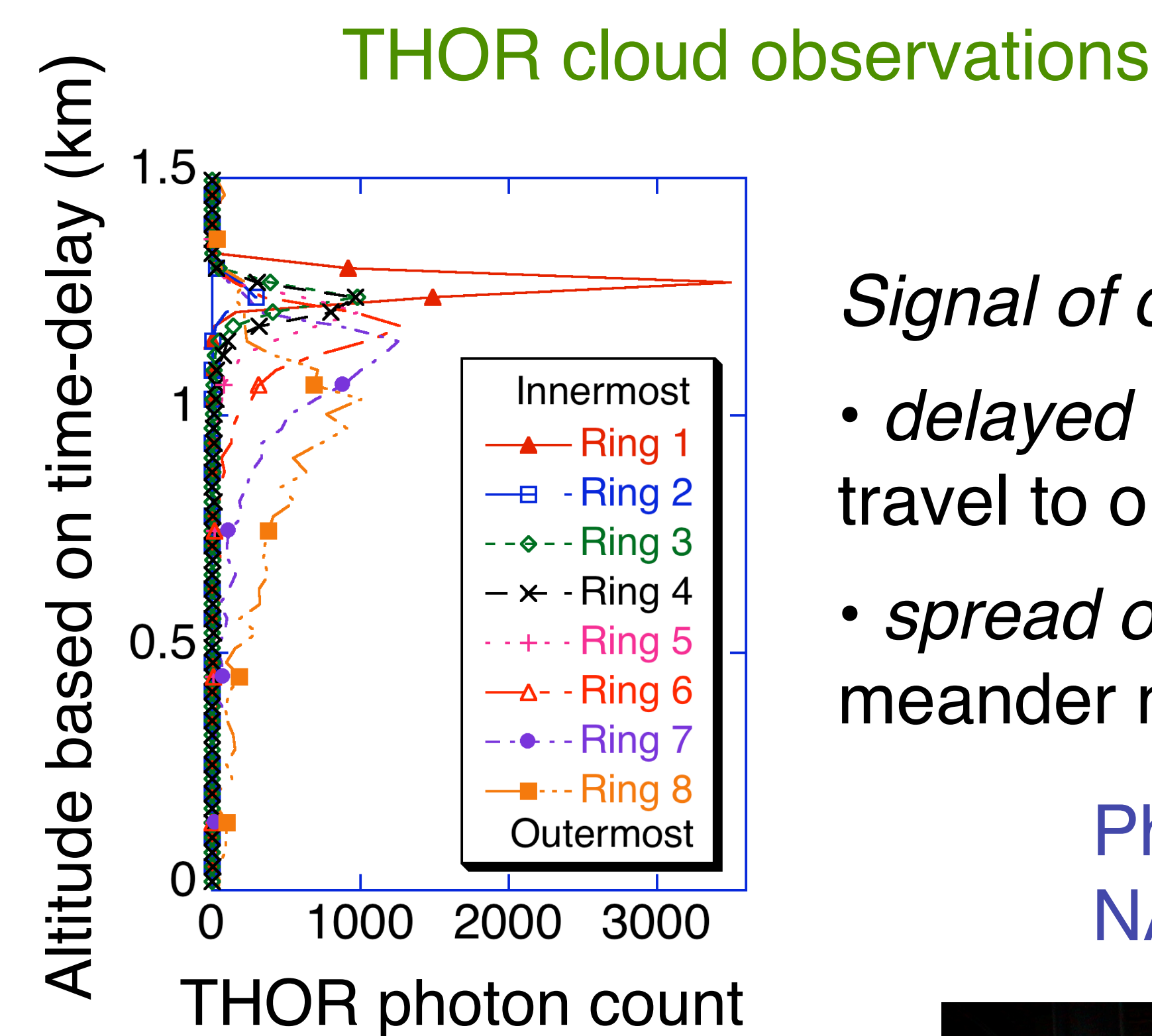
### New lidars built for halo observations:

THOR: on aircraft flying above clouds (NASA GSFC)  
ISL: on aircraft flying inside cloud (U. of Colorado)  
WAIL: on ground (LANL)

## THOR instrument



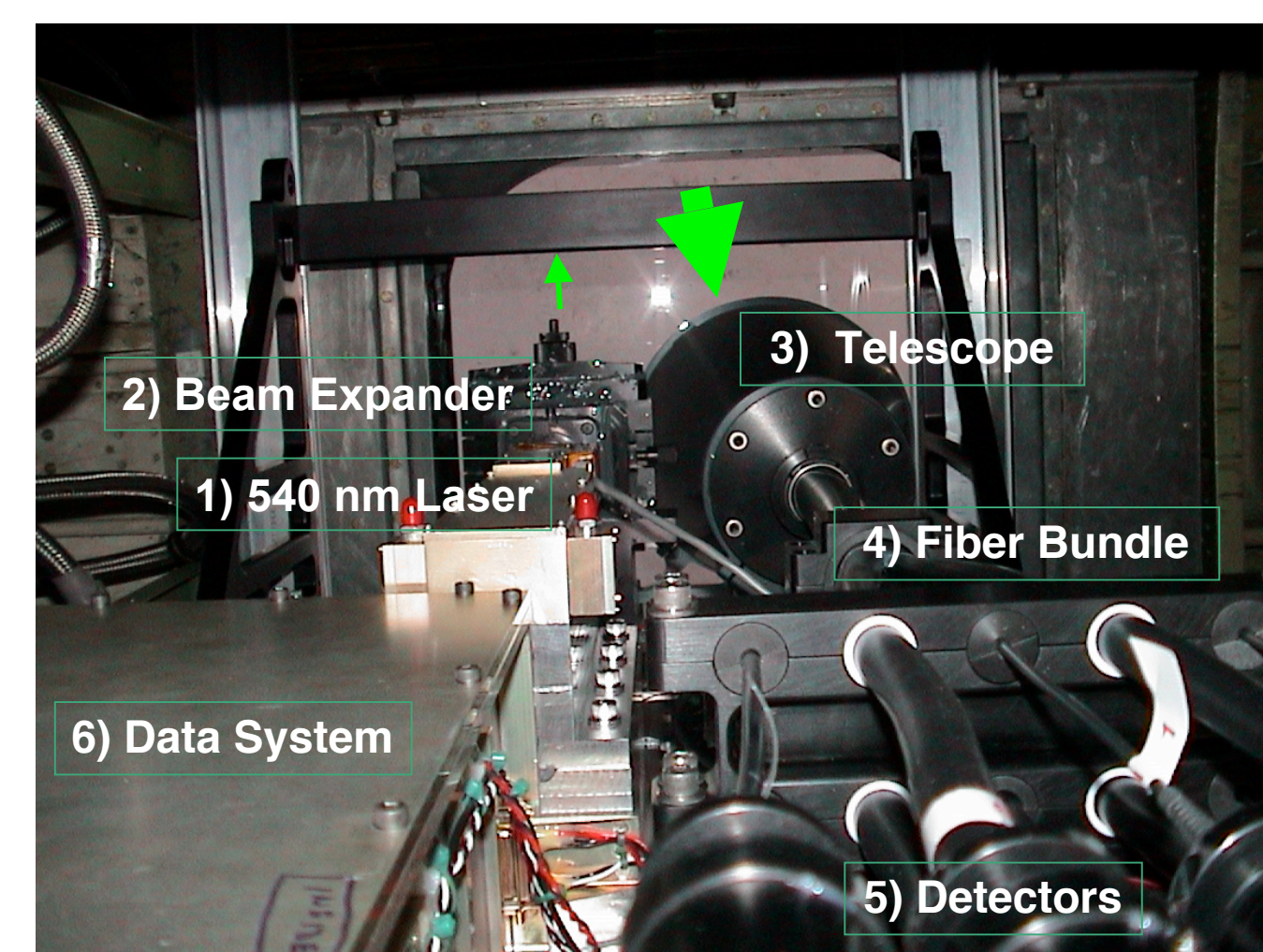
THOR observes direct backscatter + 7 concentric rings in halo



Signal of outer rings is:

- *delayed* (photons need time to travel to outer rings)
- *spread out* (some photons meander more than others)

Photo of THOR in NASA P-3B aircraft

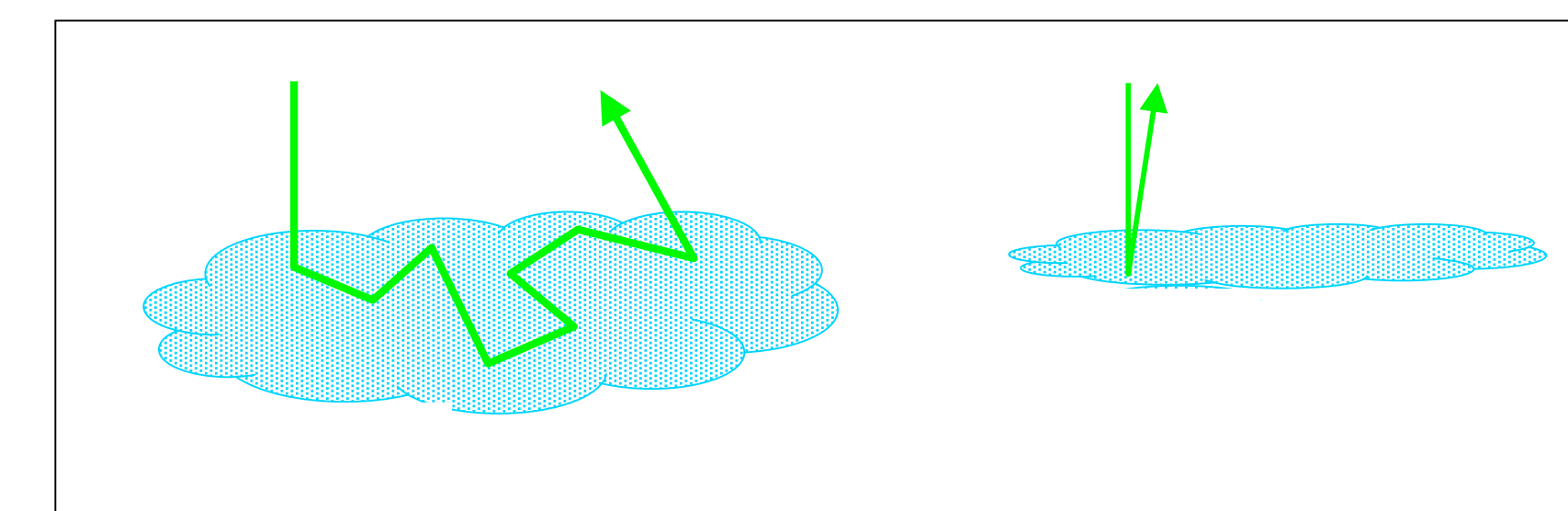


### Technical specifications:

Wavelength: 540 nm  
Pulse rate: 1 kHz  
Pulse energy: 225  $\mu$ J  
Range-resolution: 30 m

## Cloud retrievals

### Basic idea

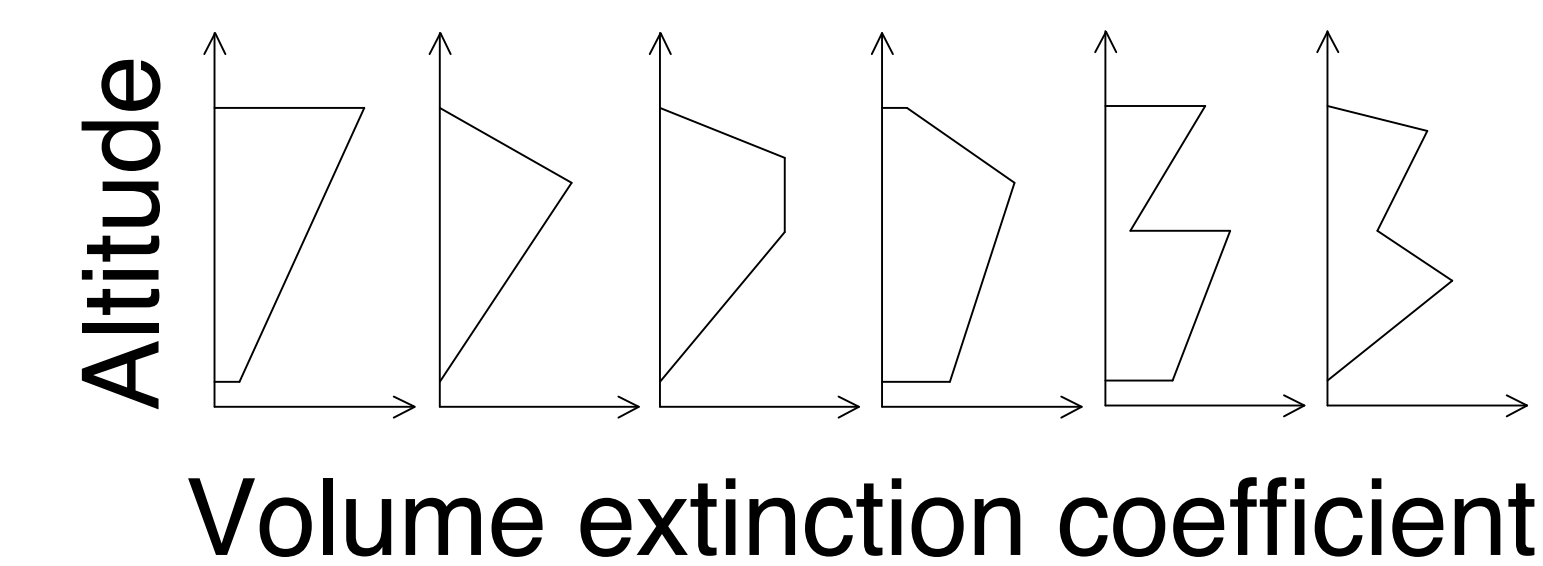


Thick cloud: large halo (photons travel far)  
Thin cloud: small halo (photons escape)

### Approach

Compare observations to tables created by 3D Monte Carlo radiative transfer simulations

Simulations use a variety of cloud models, and so retrievals yield information on internal structure



## THOR validation campaign

ARM SGP site, March 2002

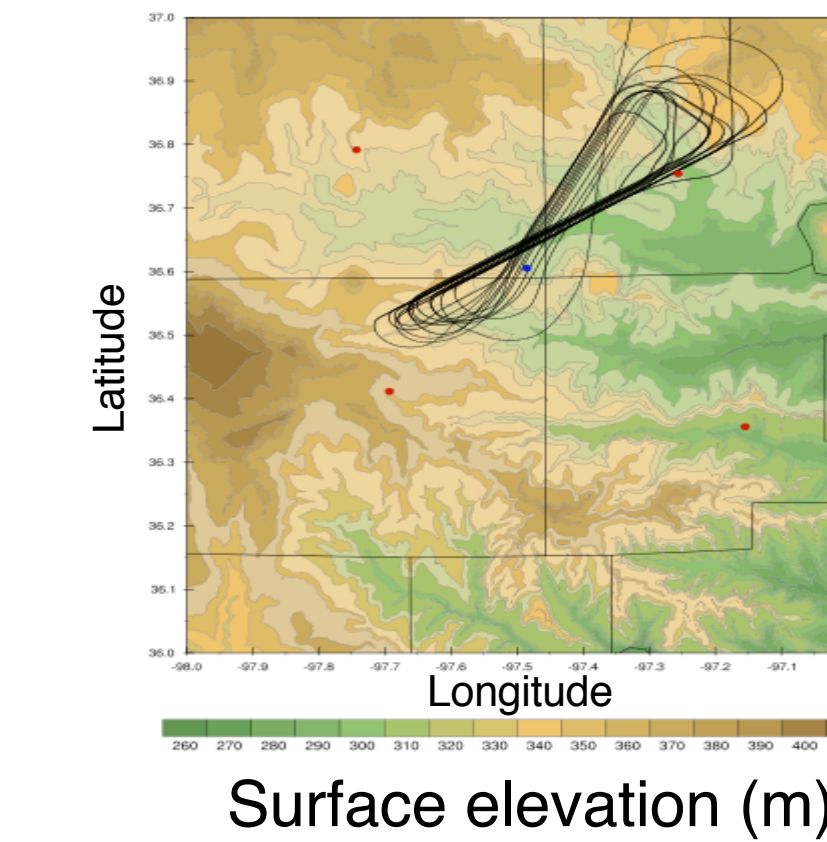
THOR on board NASA P-3B aircraft

March 19: first-ever THOR flight  
March 20: test flight  
March 24: clear-sky flight  
March 25: cloudy-sky flight

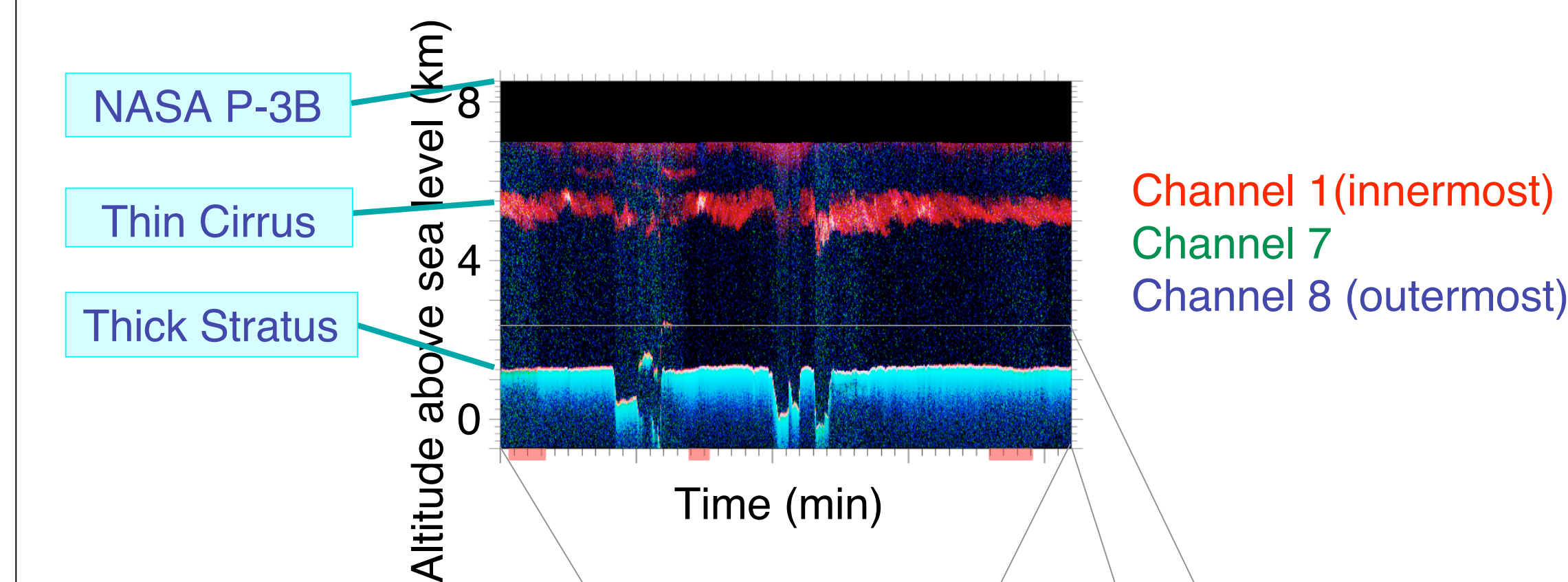
### Validation of physical thickness retrievals

Compares THOR's halo-based cloud thicknesses to  $\Delta Z = Z_{\text{cloud top}}(\text{THOR}) - Z_{\text{cloud base}}(\text{ARM instruments})$

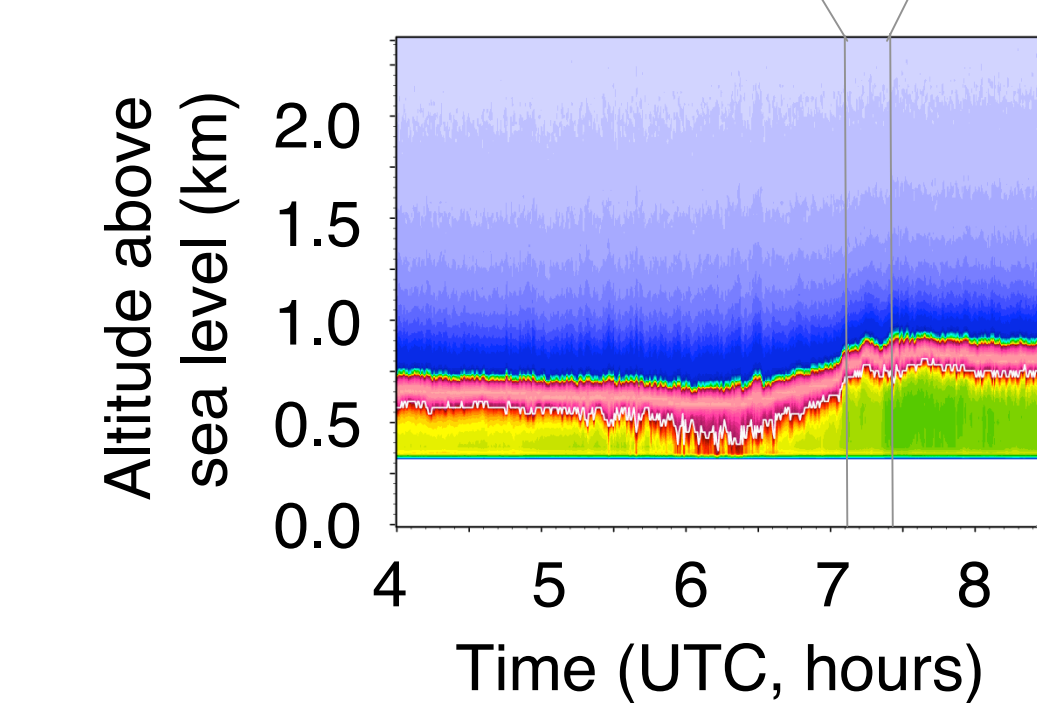
### Flight path of March 25 flight



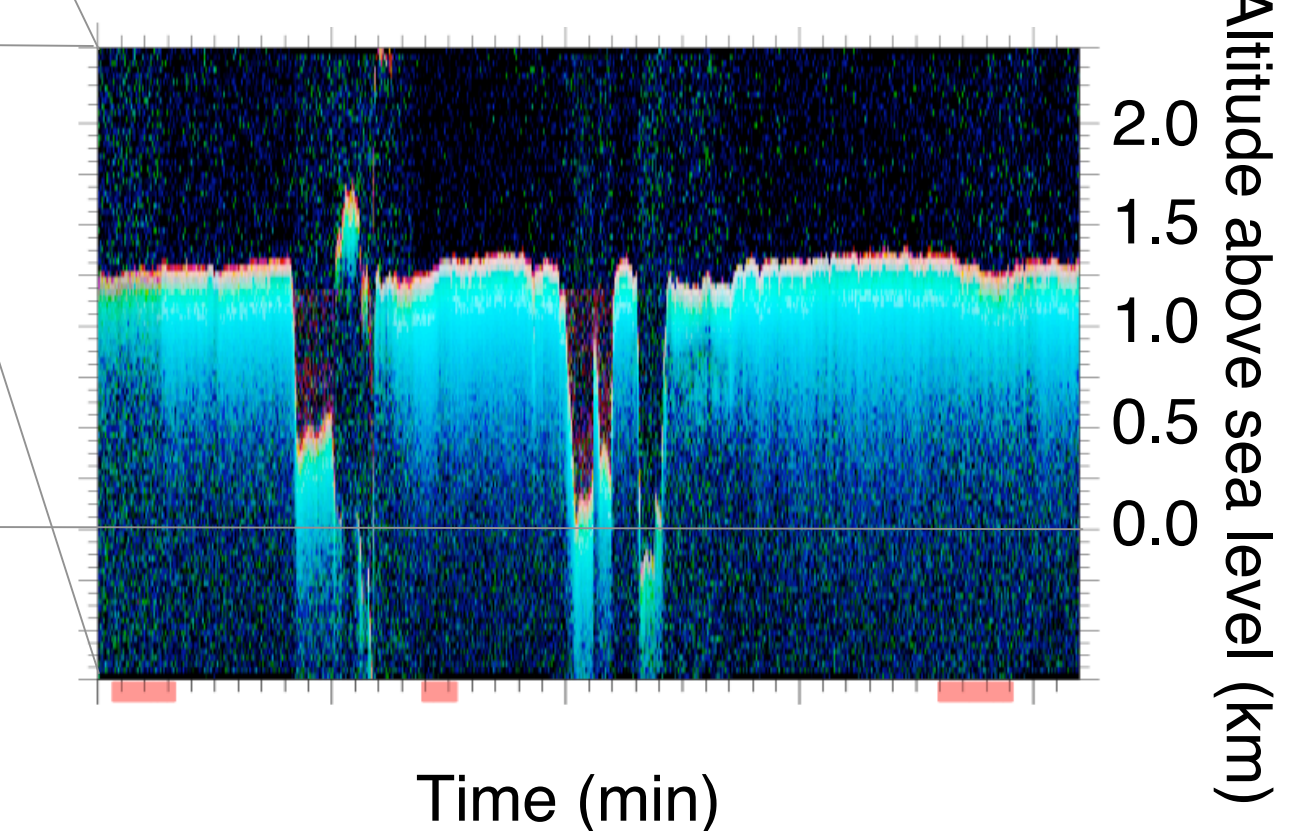
### RGB composite of THOR data



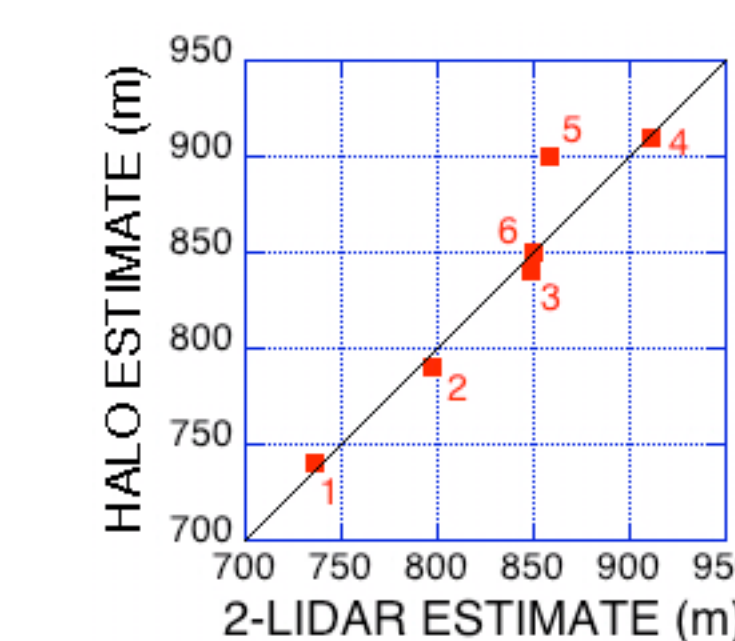
### ARM Micropulse Lidar data revealing cloud base



### RGB composite of THOR data for Stratus cloud



A comparison of cloud thickness values for six segments of thick stratus (seen through thin Cirrus)



## Conclusions

- THOR lidar gives new information on the **physical** thickness and structure of optically thick clouds
- ARM SGP site provided excellent data for validating THOR's cloud thickness retrievals